

3. Huawei Technologies USA Inc. is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas. This Defendant may be served with process through its registered agent, CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201.

4. Huawei Device USA Inc. is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas. This Defendant may be served with process through its registered agent, CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201.

5. Futurewei Technologies, Inc. (collectively with Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Huawei Technologies USA Inc., and Huawei Device USA Inc., “Huawei”) is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas. This Defendant may be served with process through its registered agent, CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201. Huawei does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. SmartPhone brings this action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, namely 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284-285, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 1367.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). On information and belief, each Defendant is deemed to reside in this judicial district, has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, has purposely transacted business involving their accused products in this judicial district, and/or has regular and established places of business in this judicial district.

8. Each Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods sold and services provided to Texas residents.

COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,173,316)

9. SmartPhone incorporates paragraphs 1 through 8 herein by reference.

10. SmartPhone is the exclusive licensee of the '316 patent, entitled "WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE WITH MARKUP LANGUAGE BASED MAN-MACHINE INTERFACE," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '316 patent. Among other rights, SmartPhone has the exclusive right to exclude others, the exclusive right to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements, the exclusive right to settle any claims of infringement, and the exclusive right to grant sublicenses, including the exclusive right to exclude Huawei, the exclusive right to sue Huawei, the exclusive right to settle any claims with Huawei, and the exclusive right to grant a sublicense to Huawei. A true and correct copy of the '316 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

11. The '316 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

12. Huawei has and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '316 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least claims 1 - 4, without

the consent or authorization of SmartPhone, by or through making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing computerized communication devices, including, without limitation, the Prism II, Vitria, and Valiant. Huawei is thereby liable for direct infringement of the '316 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

13. SmartPhone has been damaged as a result of Huawei's infringing conduct described in this Count. Huawei is, thus, liable to SmartPhone in an amount that adequately compensates SmartPhone for Huawei's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT II

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,076,275)

14. SmartPhone incorporates paragraphs 1 through 8 herein by reference.

15. SmartPhone is the exclusive licensee of the '275 patent, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SINGLE-STEP ENABLEMENT OF TELEPHONY FUNCTIONALITY FOR A PORTABLE COMPUTER SYSTEM," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '275 patent. Among other rights, SmartPhone has the exclusive right to exclude others, the exclusive right to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements, the exclusive right to settle any claims of infringement, and the exclusive right to grant sublicenses, including the exclusive right to exclude Huawei, the exclusive right to sue Huawei, the exclusive right to settle any claims with Huawei, and the exclusive right to grant a sublicense to Huawei. A true and correct copy of the '275 patent is attached as Exhibit B.

16. The '275 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

17. Huawei has and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '275 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least claims 1, 2, and 5, without the consent or authorization of SmartPhone, by or through making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing computerized communication devices, including, without limitation, the Prism II, Vitria, and Valiant. Huawei is thereby liable for direct infringement of the '275 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

18. In 2011 Huawei received notice from T-Mobile (a Huawei customer/partner) of its infringement of the '275 patent, when T-Mobile sought indemnity from Huawei in connection with SmartPhone's February 2, 2011 First Amended Complaint in Civil Action No. 6:10-cv-580, filed in the Eastern District of Texas. That Complaint identified and accused the Huawei Comet of infringing the '275 patent. In 2011 Huawei also received a copy of SmartPhone's infringement contentions mapping the '275 patent to the Huawei Comet, which SmartPhone provided to T-Mobile on June 13, 2011. Accordingly, Huawei has had knowledge of the infringing nature of its activities since before SmartPhone filed this Complaint.

19. Despite having pre-suit knowledge of the '275 patent and knowledge that it is infringing one or more claims of the '275 patent, Huawei has nevertheless continued its infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus, Huawei's infringing activities relative to the '275 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of SmartPhone's rights.

20. SmartPhone has been damaged as a result of Huawei's infringing conduct described in this Count. Huawei is, thus, liable to SmartPhone in an amount that adequately compensates SmartPhone for Huawei's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT III

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. RE 40,459)

21. SmartPhone incorporates paragraphs 1 through 8 herein by reference.

22. SmartPhone is the exclusive licensee of the '459 patent, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMMUNICATING OVER LOW BANDWIDTH COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '459 patent. Among other rights, SmartPhone has the exclusive right to exclude others, the exclusive right to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements, the exclusive right to settle any claims of infringement, and the exclusive right to grant sublicenses, including the exclusive right to exclude Huawei, the exclusive right to sue Huawei, the exclusive right to settle any claims with Huawei, and the exclusive right to grant a sublicense to Huawei. A true and correct copy of the '459 patent is attached as Exhibit C.

23. The '459 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

24. Huawei is directly and/or indirectly infringing (by inducing infringement) one or more claims of the '459 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 1, 17, and 18, without the consent or authorization of

SmartPhone, by or through making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing computerized communication devices, including, without limitation, the Prism II, Vitria, and Valiant (collectively, the “’459 Accused Devices”). Huawei and persons who acquire and use such devices, including Huawei’s customers, have, at a minimum, directly infringed the ’459 patent, and Huawei is thereby liable for direct and/or indirect infringement of the ’459 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

25. Huawei has directly infringe the ’459 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the ’459 Accused Devices that practice the claimed methods. Huawei is thereby liable for direct infringement. Additionally, Huawei is liable for indirect infringement of the ’459 patent because it induces the direct infringement of the patent by its customers and other end users who use the ’459 Accused Devices that practice the claimed methods.

26. In 2011 Huawei received notice from T-Mobile (a Huawei customer/partner) of its infringement of the ’459 patent, when T-Mobile sought indemnity from Huawei in connection with SmartPhone’s February 2, 2011 First Amended Complaint in Civil Action No. 6:10-cv-580, filed in the Eastern District of Texas. That Complaint identified and accused the Huawei Comet of infringing the ’459 patent. On information and belief, in 2011 Huawei also received a copy of SmartPhone’s infringement contentions mapping the ’459 patent to the Huawei Comet, which SmartPhone provided to T-Mobile on June 13, 2011. Accordingly, Huawei has had knowledge of the infringing nature of its activities since before SmartPhone filed this Complaint.

27. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '459 patent, Huawei has specifically intended for persons who acquire and use such devices, including Huawei's customers, to acquire and use such devices in such a way that infringes the '459 patent, including at least claims 1, 17, and 18, and Huawei knew or should have known that its actions were inducing infringement. In particular, despite having knowledge of the '459 patent, Huawei has and continues to provide instructional materials (e.g., user guides) that specifically instruct its customers to use Huawei's computerized communication devices in an infringing manner. For example, the Huawei Vitria User Guide, available at www.huawei.com, specifically instructs customers who use that device to open a search form in an application (e.g., YouTube, Google Play, Google Maps), enter a search keyword, and view content, in a manner that performs each and every step of at least claims 1, 17, and 18. In providing such instructional materials, Huawei intentionally encourages and specifically intends that its customers use Huawei devices to directly infringe the '459 patent, with knowledge that such induced acts constitute patent infringement.

28. SmartPhone has been damaged as a result of Huawei's infringing conduct described in this Count. Huawei is, thus, liable to SmartPhone in an amount that adequately compensates SmartPhone for Huawei's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

29. Despite having pre-suit knowledge of the '459 patent and knowledge that it is infringing one or more claims of the '459 patent, Huawei has nevertheless continued its infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus,

Huawei's infringing activities relative to the '459 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of SmartPhone's rights.

COUNT IV

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,976,217)

30. SmartPhone incorporates paragraphs 1 through 8 herein by reference.

31. SmartPhone is the exclusive licensee of the '217 patent, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTEGRATING PHONE AND PDA USER INTERFACE IN A SINGLE PROCESSOR," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '217 patent. Among other rights, SmartPhone has the exclusive right to exclude others, the exclusive right to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements, the exclusive right to settle any claims of infringement, and the exclusive right to grant sublicenses, including the exclusive right to exclude Huawei, the exclusive right to sue Huawei, the exclusive right to settle any claims with Huawei, and the exclusive right to grant a sublicense to Huawei. A true and correct copy of the '217 patent is attached as Exhibit D.

32. The '217 patent has been subject to re-examination and a re-examination certificate has issued as U.S. Pat. No. 6,976,217 C1 ("217 re-exam certificate"). A true and correct copy of the '217 re-exam certificate is attached as Exhibit E.

33. The '217 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

34. Huawei is directly infringing one or more claims of the '217 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 22, 23, 25 - 28, and 31, without the consent or authorization of SmartPhone, by or through making,

using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing computerized communication devices, including, without limitation, the Prism II, Vitria, and Valiant. Huawei is thereby liable for direct infringement of the '217 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

35. SmartPhone has been damaged as a result of Huawei's infringing conduct described in this Count. Huawei is, thus, liable to SmartPhone in an amount that adequately compensates SmartPhone for Huawei's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

JURY DEMAND

SmartPhone hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

SmartPhone requests that the Court find in its favor and against Huawei, and that the Court grant SmartPhone the following relief:

- a. Judgment that one or more claims of the '316, '275, '459, and/or '217 patents have been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendants and/or by others to whose infringements Defendants has contributed and/or by others whose infringements have been induced by Defendants;
- b. Judgment that Defendants account for and pay to SmartPhone all damages to and costs incurred by SmartPhone because of Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- c. Judgment that Defendants account for and pay to SmartPhone a reasonable, on-going, post judgment royalty because of Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- d. That Defendants' infringements relative to the '275 and/or '459 patents be found willful from the time that Defendants became aware of the infringing

nature of their products, and that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

- e. That SmartPhone be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein; and
- f. That SmartPhone be granted such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: February 27, 2014

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Edward R. Nelson, III by permission
T. John Ward, Jr.

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